

Labor's Campaign for Anti-Picketing Repeal

Labor will carry its campaign for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance to the general public Monday, February 1, according to the program now being drawn by the General Campaign Committee.

The speakers' committee, composed of Hugo Ernst, Waiters' Union; Joseph Murphy, Hod Carriers' Union, and Jack Spalding, Plumbers' Union, met this week with Fred West, assistant campaign director. With the adoption of the speakers' bureau plans, advocates prepared to go into every improvement, civic and luncheon club in San Francisco to ask for an indorsement of labor's efforts to repeal the anti-picketing ordinance.

Meeting for Speakers

All volunteers for speaking engagements are invited to attend the meeting for speakers to be held at headquarters of the Campaign Committee, Room 410, Grant building, at 2 p. m. tomorrow (Saturday).

Members of the publicity committee, composed of Dan Del Carlo, Glass Workers' Union; B. Eagleton, Roofers' Union, and Sherman Douglas, Carmen's Union, Division 1004, met at headquarters this week to approve the first piece of literature to be published for the general campaign.

A joint meeting of the finance, publicity and radio committees will be held to draw up a radio program.

Election Date Set

With the assurance that the date of the election will be March 9, all plans are being completed, Thomas L. Chambers, general chairman, has announced. "Our main job is to thoroughly impress upon labor the importance of repealing this ordinance," he said. "The anti-picketing ordinance is the root of the 'open shop,' and until it is wiped out in San Francisco we are not assured of the union shop." Labor and its many friends among the fair-minded citizens of San Francisco are pointing out that failure to repeal the anti-picketing ordinance will be a severe blow to liberal thought in San Francisco; that the anti-picketing ordinance is unconstitutional and un-American; that it blocks the operation of "fair trade" practices, and suppresses information vital to the public. Further, that it is an enemy of social and economic progress, does not reflect the sentiment in this city today, and is totally unnecessary.

The campaign committee, consisting of one delegate from each of the unions in San Francisco, will meet again tomorrow (Saturday) evening, and every organization is urged to have its representative present. At last week's meeting of the committee most enthusiastic reports were received from numerous organizations.

Workers' Credit Union Reduces Rate of Interest to Low Figure

The board of directors of the Carl Mackley Credit Union in Philadelphia has voted a cut in the interest rate on its loans from 1 per cent to three-quarters of 1 per cent per month.

The organization is operated by the tenants of the Mackley Houses, the low-cost apartment project sponsored by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. In 1936 it paid dividends of 4 per

cent to depositors and has accumulated a substantial reserve out of profits to take care of any emergency that may arise.

An analysis of loans made in 1936 shows that about 30 per cent of the borrowers had been paying exorbitant interest rates from 40 to almost 100 per cent to usurious finance companies, and with Credit Union funds were able to obtain the use of money at a nominal cost. Sixty per cent of the borrowers obtain cash to buy household necessities ordinarily purchased on the installment plan. Cash buying reduced the cost of the articles. The remainder of the borrowings were to pay medical bills or the cost of sickness.

WAITRESSES IN LOS ANGELES

Waitresses' Union No. 639 of Los Angeles has more than doubled its membership in the past year, having added 343 members to its roll during 1936. Sixteen applicants were initiated at a recent meeting.

No Agreement Yet In Maritime Strike

Complicated by a lack of unanimity on the part of the unions comprising the Maritime Federation on a question of jurisdiction, the strike of the waterfront workers and seamen appears to be far from a settlement as the Labor Clarion goes to press.

Although it has been repeatedly stated in the daily press that an agreement would be reached "within forty-eight hours," several questions have arisen to delay the negotiations, among them a dispute as to where a seaman's work ends and a longshoreman's begins.

This latest difference affects the coastwise steam schooners. The suggestion has been made that the matter be referred to the National Labor Relations Board for adjustment.

The International Longshoremen's Association previously had suggested that the American Federation of Labor settle the issue.

It was believed that if the plan to substitute the Regional Labor Board should receive the approval of the union the board would be "requested" to act. There was some question as to its legal jurisdiction but the feeling was the board might consent as a courtesy.

Three unions are concerned with the jurisdictional solution—sailors, longshoremen, and masters, mates and pilots.

Their attitude is that they are bound by jurisdictional regulations of the American Federation of Labor, and by the terms of a resolution approved by the convention of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast.

The resolution was one couched in technical terms, but specifically named and segregated the various tasks to be performed by certain maritime workers under certain conditions.

All striking unions were scheduled to make a report on the existing status of affairs at a mass meeting sponsored by the Maritime Federation, to be held in Dreamland Auditorium yesterday afternoon.

It was announced that delegates who recently went to Washington on matters of legislation also would be heard at the mass meeting.

Sloan Refuses to Attend Conference

Giving as his reason for refusing a conference proposed by Secretary of Labor Perkins to seek a solution of the widespread strike of General Motors workers, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of the corporation, declared he would not attend such a conference until "trespassers" on the company property vacated.

This was in reference to the "sit-down" strikers, who are yet ensconced in the plants and refuse to leave.

The refusal of Sloan to meet with representatives of the workers and the government drew a stern rebuke from President Roosevelt. Sloan also issued a denial that the company "is responsible for break-down of negotiations."

The claim is made that nearly 40,000 automotive workers returned to their jobs in ten Chevrolet plants of General Motors Corporation in Detroit without disorder or interference. Another 5900 in Michigan Fisher body plants will follow them, it was declared.

Picket lines of the United Automobile Workers of America, active outside some strike-closed plants of the nation's biggest automobile producer, were absent as the Chevrolet employees returned to what M. E. Coyle, general manager, said probably would be a minimum of two days' employment a week.

Oakland Plants Closed

The two General Motors plants in Oakland were shut down Wednesday last.

Shortage of materials because of strikes in the company's Eastern plants was given as the reason for the close of the Chevrolet and Fisher body assembly units.

Indefinite suspension of operations was made by company officials at the close of the afternoon's shift. It affected approximately 2000 hourly rate workers.

Both plants have been picketed since Monday by members of the Automobile Workers' Union and other organizations sympathetic with the workers. Union officials said the picketing was the result of strikes against the company in the East.

Chevrolet truck assembly operations were suspended by the company Tuesday, throwing 400 men out of work. Shortage of materials also was given as the reason for the shutdown.

Declaring the shutdown was the direct result of the picketing of the plants by the union auto workers, Frank Slaby, president of the Oakland unit of the organization, said there was "sufficient material in both plants for operations for some time."

All Previous Records Broken By General Motors Corporation

General Motors Corporation, which is now in the throes of a nation-wide strike, broke all its previous production records during 1936, turning out in excess of two million cars and trucks, according to press reports. The figure compared with 1,715,688 units produced in 1935 and 1,899,267 in 1929, the previous record year.

December production smashed all monthly records in the history of the company. For the year the company turned out nearly one-half of all the cars and trucks produced in the United States.

Machine Politics Eyes Social Security Act

Machine politics is casting an envious eye at the Social Security Act, and preparing for an incursion into the rich domain afforded by the aid that is made available to the states by the federal government under this act. This warning is sent out by the International Labor News Service, and in further explanation the article continues:

Such aid includes grants for public assistance to aged people, a scheme of unemployment compensation, aid to sick and dependent children and for certain forms of vocational training. Sometimes the grants are outright, and again they must be matched by the states.

Experience of Textile Workers

But in some of the big states of the East various forms of this aid are falling into a net of machine politics and control of local political bosses. The condition may even break the record of the Harry Hopkins set-up in the season just after the 1934 strike of the United Textile Workers, when hundreds of strikers, denied their jobs again, found control of the local relief situation lodged tightly in the fists of the local mill bosses. Thousands of mill workers who had been on strike, with their families went through a desperate winter of starvation as mill bosses ordered their names kept off the local relief rolls.

Thus it is that machine politics is casting a sinister shadow across the entire scheme of federal-state aid as provided for in the Social Security Act.

The presumption under the federal and state laws is that a state or county agency charged with the task of making an impartial examination of each applicant's case will render a decision based on the applicant's merit and need. In every case the individual applicant, whether an elderly person in need or a helpless mother with dependent children, must pass muster before a state-created agency.

But this is not proving to be the case every time.

The evidence is accumulating that in some localities such applications are being granted primarily at the behest of some local political mogul.

Various Proposals Should Be Studied

Movements are afoot in some of the states to amend the federal Social Security law in a manner that will load up the lists of persons in accepted industries with farm workers and casual laborers. Such workers do not come under the provisions of the law now, and their inclusion, it is felt, would throw an additional load upon industrial employees and their employers to carry.

Other schemes afoot would permit employers with private schemes for old age retirement to be exempt from the terms of the Social Security Act, and to provide such benefits to their workers on the employers' own terms.

Labor leaders in Washington realize that an energetic fight is ahead of the industrial workers of the country if the benefits of the Social Security Act are to be preserved intact, and the law made a success without falling under the control of machine politics in the industrial states. To this end it is likely that Congress will give attention to tightening up the Social Security mechanism in Washington and revamping some of the vital and essential features of it.

AUTO LICENSE RENEWAL

Deadline on automobile license plate renewal is February 4, with no extensions, says an announcement by Registrar Deems of the Motor Vehicle Department. "For many years the public has been told that it must get its plates by a certain date and as that date drew near the time was extended," Deems said. "This year there will be no extension."

VETERAN OFFICIAL ILL

Thomas Shaughnessy has been acting secretary of the Building Trades Council, due to the absence of the veteran official, Thomas Doyle, who has been among the numerous sufferers from the prevailing epidemic of colds and like indispositions.

Committee Protests

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi gave assurance to a committee of labor representatives last Monday that he would make immediate investigation of charges that men of questionable character were being brought into San Francisco to stir up opposition against the maritime unions of the city.

Edward D. Vandeleur, president, and John A. O'Connell, secretary, of the San Francisco Labor Council, together with J. H. Stern and F. M. Kelley of the maritime unions, composed the committee which called upon the mayor. The visit was in compliance with an action of the Council last week when attention was called to a fresh local outbreak of lawlessness wherein bricks had been thrown through the plate glass windows of the union printing plant which does the mechanical work upon the official paper of the Maritime Federation.

Vigorous dissent was expressed, in particular by Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher of the Photo Engravers, against any beginning, not to say continuance, of the bringing of questionable characters or strikebreakers into San Francisco and to the importation of methods of industrial warfare that have proven so detrimental and shortsighted in Eastern cities. The delegates voted that the entire subject matter as presented to the Council should be placed in the hands of a committee for immediate presentation to the mayor.

Victory for C.I.O. Union

Union organization established itself in the heart of the electrical manufacturing industry when the Electrical and Radio Workers won a decisive victory in the election held by the National Labor Relations Board at the big Schenectady, N. Y., works of General Electric.

More than 95 per cent of the workers eligible to vote cast their ballots, giving the union more than 1000 majority over the General Electric Workers' Council (company union). The vote was 5111 for the U. E. and R. W. to 4033 for the Workers' Council.

The election establishes for the union the legal right to recognition as sole collective bargaining agency for the employees of the Schenectady plant.

It was followed by a decision of the Workers' Council to disband in deference to the election verdict. "In bowing to the wish of the majority of employees as expressed in the result of the referendum we do so without ill-feeling or rancor toward anyone," said a Council statement signed by R. P. Kelly, chairman, and other officers.

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OAKLAND PIER ROUTE:

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BERKELEY ROUTE:

Leave San Francisco, Foot of Hyde Street: 6:30 a.m., 7 a.m., 7:30 a.m. and every 20 minutes until 8:30 p.m., then every 30 minutes until 10:30 p.m. and every hour until 6:30 a.m. Leave Berkeley Pier: 7 a.m. and every 20 minutes until 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 8:45 p.m., 9 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10 p.m. and every hour until 7 a.m.

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Federation Conference

Following recommendation made at the last meeting of the executive council of the State Federation of Labor, Secretary Vandeleur has announced that a meeting on the agricultural labor situation will be held, the tentative date being the latter part of next month.

Walter Cowan, a vice-president of the Federation, is chairman of the committee making a special study of the subject, and has taken a deep interest in exploring its various phases.

Proposed Industrial Charter

At the quarterly meeting of the executive council Cowan made a suggestion looking toward an industrial charter for field and cannery workers in agricultural products. He would have the present A. F. of L. federal unions in that industry surrender their present individual charters and enter into the new organization under a state-wide or regional charter. Cowan readily recognizes there are some difficulties in establishing the plan, but does not regard them as insurmountable. He points out that field workers jump from one crop area to another, according to seasons. If a member of a union a traveling card must be taken, and at times this causes a controversy if the worker should go into an area where another union, perhaps not an A. F. of L. affiliate, might be operating.

Thousands of Workers in the Industry

Under the proposed plan Cowan also believes it will enable legitimate unions to offset the well known tendency against "vigilantism" when controversies arise in the industry.

At the meeting under auspices of the State Federation of Labor, two delegates from each union will be invited. There are said to be thirty federal unions with 9000 members, and ten independent organizations having 8000 members, which will be interested in the outcome of the coming conference.

Five Railroad Brotherhoods

Will Ask for Wage Increase

Delegates from the five railway brotherhoods in conference at Chicago for nine days voted to demand a 20 per cent increase in pay for the members of their unions. Their numbers are about 300,000; and it has been figured from Interstate Commerce Commission statistics that the raise asked will add \$116,000,000 a year to railroad payrolls.

The workers involved are the firemen and enginemen, locomotive engineers, railway trainmen, railway conductors and switchmen. Under the Railway Labor Act the railroads must set a time and place for conference with the men within thirty days of receiving the formal notice. If no agreement is reached the matter goes to the National Mediation Board.

Chinese Seamen Virtual Prisoners

On Dollar Liners in New York

Federal Shipping Commissioner John J. Daly in New York held a closed hearing last week on charges that 350 Chinese seamen virtually were being held in prison on Dollar Line boats tied up

in New York harbor because of the maritime strike.

He permitted the Chinese consul, J. K. Yee, to name a committee to investigate conditions on six ships.

The Chinese Seamen's Union charged the men were underfed, could not communicate with shore and were not housed warmly. International Labor Defense attorneys said the Chinese workers were held to save the Dollar Line from posting \$1000 for each alien permitted shore leave.

Employment, Payrolls and Earnings Show Slight Increase in California

The January, 1937, issue of the "California Labor Market Bulletin," released by Edward L. Nolan, state labor commissioner, shows increases in employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings in December, 1936, as compared with December, 1935. Statistics based upon reports received from 1526 representative manufacturing establishments throughout the state show an increase of 10.9 per cent in employment, 19.2 per cent in total weekly payrolls, and 7.5 per cent in average weekly earnings.

Between November and December, 1936, factory employment in the state shows a decline of 1 per cent and an increase of 2 per cent in payrolls, while the average weekly earnings increased 3.1 per cent. The 1 per cent decrease in employment is less than the usual seasonal change between November and December, and the increases in payrolls and in average weekly earnings are in contrast to the usual seasonal decreases for these items.

C. D. A. LAUNCH CRUSADE

Local, state and national courts of the Catholic Daughters of America will join in the "National Crusade Against Communism," formally launched by the order's National Convert League, in Washington, D. C., January 26. The support and active participation of 2000 courts and 200,000 members of the Catholic Daughters' society was pledged to the movement.

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Engineers' Meeting

The quarterly meeting of the State Branch of Engineers was held in the Whitcomb Hotel in San Francisco the early part of the week, the session lasting two days. At these gatherings the various branches of the organization—stationary and operating engineers, hoisting and portable engineers, and steam shovel and dredgermen—discuss not only the problems of the individual units, but those of mutual concern and in which complete co-operation will prove advantageous. Of the latter, an instance is legislative measures affecting the welfare of the members, and likewise large engineering projects upon which so many of the members are employed.

The Central Valley water project in California, estimated to cost \$170,000,000, was one of the topics at the session this week, toward the expeditious forwarding of which California congressmen and senators will be urged to use their influence, and the aid of members of the State Legislature will be sought to a like purpose.

R. R. Corrie of Local No. 59 and William A. Speers, business representative of Local No. 64, both of San Francisco, were in attendance at the meeting, the latter reporting considerable progress in various groups in this state, particularly in relation to better wages and working conditions.

Monthly Pensions in San Francisco

Over \$3000 is disbursed each month to 100 members in this city by the International Typographical Union. These members, during their active years at the trade, contributed a percentage of their earnings to the pension system of the union. They are now reaping the benefit of the foresight shown by their Union, nearly thirty years ago, when it established the system by referendum vote, and which has been financed, in its entirety, by the membership.

When buyers of printing demand the Union Label on the products of that industry they aid—without cost to themselves—in the work above mentioned.

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"Menacing" a Free Press

It has been difficult to understand the opposition of the daily newspapers and their agencies, especially the Associated Press, to the several measures included in the "new deal." This opposition has been particularly strenuous in the case of the National Labor Relations Act.

Basing their opposition to this act on the claim that it menaces that great American right, "a free press," some of the strangest arguments that ever assailed the ears of a court of justice have been brought into play.

In a brief filed with the United States Supreme Court last week in a case appealed from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, the Associated Press contended that the independence of the American press and the maintenance of an unbiased news report for readers of American newspapers would be destroyed should the court decide the National Labor Relations Act as constitutional.

The brief contended that the Associated Press could not freely or impartially perform the functions delegated to it by its 1300 newspaper members if the selection of Associated Press news writers became subject to supervision by a government board. Such a regulatory control would be established, it was stated, if the Supreme Court granted the petition of the N.L.R.B. to enforce its order requiring the Associated Press to re-employ Morris Watson, a discharged news employee of the New York office.

"To name the men who shall choose and write the news for publication," says the brief, "is no different either in principle or in result from naming what shall be written or published. Here the author and the product are one and inseparable. If one is to be free, so must the other."

If the writing of "unbiased news reports" could be made possible by the overturning of the Labor Relations Act it is probable that a great many of its proponents would be reconciled to that action. How many of the news writers on the daily newspapers ever were allowed to report news as they actually saw it?

As to the intimation that a government board would "name the men who shall choose and write the news for publication," it is too ridiculous for argument. And the statement that "the author and the product are inseparable" is worthy of a humorist.

Invoking the "freedom of the press" for the purpose of denying their employees a right to organize, which they themselves enjoy, is the real and only purpose of the Associated Press and its constituents.

Ol' Man Depression was reared in non-union industries.

Inspiring Vision of Social Progress

Undoubtedly the most important part of the inaugural address of Franklin Delano Roosevelt initiating his second term as President of the United States is his trenchant and masterly indictment of the low economic conditions imposed on millions of the masses by the powerful interests who operate our industries and through various hierarchies of dictatorship control opportunities for employment and ruthlessly force large groups of our people to exist on living standards far below the status of decency, and his declaration that these injustices must be removed.

It is well to remember the cogent truths expressed on this subject by the President. He said: "I see a great nation, upon a great continent, blessed with a great wealth of natural resources. Its hundred and thirty million people are at peace among themselves; they are making their country a good neighbor among the nations. I see a United States which can demonstrate that, under democratic methods of government, national wealth can be translated into a spreading volume of human comforts hitherto unknown—and the lowest standard of living can be raised far above the level of mere subsistence."

"But here is the challenge to our democracy: In this nation I see tens of millions of its citizens—a substantial part of its whole population—who at this very moment are denied the greater part of what the very lowest standards of today call the necessities of life."

"I see millions of families trying to live on incomes so meager that the pall of family disaster hangs over them day by day."

"I see millions whose daily lives in city and on farm continue under conditions labeled indecent by a so-called polite society half a century ago."

"I see millions denied education, recreation and the opportunity to better their lot and the lot of their children."

"I see millions lacking the means to buy the products of farm and factory and by their poverty denying work and productiveness to many other millions."

"I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished."

"It is not in despair that I paint you that picture. I paint it for you in hope—because the nation, seeing and understanding the injustice in it, proposes to paint it out. We are determined to make every American citizen the subject of his country's interest and concern; and we will never regard any faithful law-abiding group within our borders as superfluous. The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."

In strong language the President dedicated his second term to removing these un-American inequities in the distribution of our national income. His declaration is not a program for the attainment of this objective. It is the expression of an economic philosophy firmly rooted in the principle of social justice. It reflects the basic ideas which have always motivated the American Federation of Labor.

In realizing this meritorious objective for millions of our people, the President will have the united support of all progressive forces. They will join with him in consecrating the government to that inspiring principle indelibly placed in the preamble to the Constitution—the establishment of justice and the promotion of the general welfare.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union has filed a brief in the United States Supreme Court contending that the Wagner Labor Relations Act is constitutional. The brief was filed as a "friend of the court" in connection with pending litigation brought by the Associated Press against the National Labor Relations Board to test the validity of the Wagner act.

The Railroad Object Lesson

The most amazing, inexplicable thing about the present disturbances in steel and automobiles is the boneheaded inability to learn shown by the magnates of both industries when an object lesson is spread before them clear across the United States, says an I. L. N. S. contributor.

The railroads constitute one of our greatest industries. They employ more than a million men. Their workers vary from wholly unskilled laborers to craftsmen whose skill requires almost as severe a training as that which is given to the members of some learned professions.

Yet there hasn't been a strike worth mentioning on American railroads for ten years. Why? There is no lack of disputes between labor and management on the railroads. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, for example, 203 such disputes were serious enough to engage the attention of the National Mediation Board; more than 1500 such disputes were referred to the Railroad Adjustment Board and the workers on eleven railroads took strike votes. Yet the only strike of the year was a runaway strike on a one-horse industrial railroad with less than forty employees. Again, why?

Because railroad managers have learned to obey the labor laws of the United States, while steel managers and auto managers seem to consider themselves above the law. For ten years federal laws have provided peaceful ways of settling railroad labor disputes; and with amazingly few exceptions both railroad managers and railroad men have complied with the law and adjusted their differences according to the law. But though the workers of steel and automobiles are as ready for peaceful settlements as the railroad workers, the magnates of steel and autos refuse to recognize anything but their company unions, blather about "labor dictatorships," hire spies and buy tear gas.

"Investigate Beforehand"

Charles F. May and William C. Ash, who attended the recent "California People's Legislative Conference" as delegates from Masters, Mates and Pilots' Union No. 90, submitted the following as part of their report to the union:

"Your delegates feel that the motive behind this conference and organizations merits our indorsement, but we do not feel that at the present time we should become involved in any further per capita expense organizations. Your delegates further extend this idea in that we feel all these various liberal organizations should be centralized into one group such as the State Federation of Labor, and not branch off into dual organizations for the purpose of furthering favorable labor legislation. Your delegates in closing emphasize the importance of organizations being banded together for the purpose of political protection in legislative matters, but recommend that in the future sending delegates to conventions not purely bona fide labor organizations be thoroughly investigated beforehand."

Warning to Labor

The Labor Chest for Relief and Liberation of Workers of Europe warns all trade unions and labor organizations to be on the lookout for communications from the so-called "Kongress-Zentrale," Germany, Berlin W 35, Steglitzerstr 28. This organization is an agency of the Gestapo, the German State Secret Police, organized for the purpose of spying on anti-Nazi activities and utterances abroad.

A warning to this effect has been forwarded to the Labor Chest by the International Federation of Trade Unions at Paris, France. The I. F. T. U. communication also points out that the German agency is writing to all conventions and meetings held abroad requesting full information of these meetings, their agenda, the list of delegates, resolutions and other activities.

Something Will Be Done

At a recent press conference President Roosevelt sharply assailed unfair employers and pledged the administration to a new fight to eliminate child labor, reduce working hours and increase wages.

Informed by labor leaders and government authorities that maximum hours and minimum wage standards established under codes of the invalidated N.R.A. were breaking down daily throughout the country, Roosevelt said that states could not handle this problem.

It is, he said, one for which the government must assume the responsibility of leadership.

Roosevelt parried scores of questions from correspondents on how he hoped to achieve this industrial reform.

Spacing his words carefully, the President warned the reporters not to write stories that he intended to revive the N.R.A.

He insisted something must be done, but said beyond that he could not go. The O'Mahoney federal licensing bill and other measures which could serve as a substitute for N.R.A., he added, are under study at the Department of Justice.

The chief executive assailed business men who place profits above a fair wage and decent work day to employees. He said the government had no intention of forcing P.W.A. or W.P.A. workers off federal rolls to accept small wages being offered to those employed by private industry.

The percentage of unfair employers, Roosevelt added, constituted only 10 per cent of industry and business.

The need of government action to enforce minimum wage, maximum hour and child labor standards, the President said, was shown by an incident that occurred during one of his presidential campaign trips last fall. He said a girl stood among thousands gathered about his car at New Bedford, Mass., waving a letter.

Once she struggled near the car. Police grabbed her and flung her back into the crowd. But the President had seen her. He ordered the late Gus Gennerich, his bodyguard, to get the note.

Roosevelt paused. His eyes were sober.

"Here," he said, "is what the note said":

"I wish you would do something to help us girls. You are the only recourse we have left. We are working in a garment factory and a few months ago our wages were \$11 a week. Today we have been cut down to \$4, \$5 and \$6. Please send someone from Washington to restore our wages so we can live."

The President laid the palms of his hands flat on his desk. He shook his head as he observed that the little girl had the same feeling as others—that he could step in and help them—whereas he had no such power.

But, he added promptly and emphatically, something will be done.

Non-Partisan Committee Attacks

Dr. Butler's Child Labor Attitude

New fuel to the controversy over the federal child labor amendment has been added by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who assailed it as the "youth control amendment," and was in turn attacked by the head of a committee favoring its adoption, says a New York dispatch.

Charles C. Burlingham, chairman of the non-partisan committee for ratification of the child labor amendment, which has been ratified by twenty-five states, criticized the attitude of the Columbia University president and the special committee of the American Bar Association opposing the amendment.

ECONOMICS COURSE FREE

The Henry George School of Social Science, chartered by the University of the State of New York, announces that it is now prepared to give its course in fundamental economics and social

science by correspondence. This offers a splendid opportunity to those who have never had an opportunity to study formal economics to secure this valuable training. While the Georgian philosophy uses much now taught in California high schools and colleges, it is different, inasmuch as it frankly faces the question of poverty, shows why there is poverty amidst plenty, and reveals the problem so clearly that all students must see for themselves what we must do about it. Information can be had by writing Henry George School of Social Science, 211 West Seventy-ninth street, New York City. The course is free.

MASTERS, MATES AND PILOTS

At an election held on Tuesday of this week Local 90, Masters, Mates and Pilots, elected the following officers: President, C. F. Mays; secretary-treasurer, O. E. Rolstad; delegates to the Labor Council, C. F. Mays, O. E. Rolstad, A. Norman and E. B. O'Grady.

Photo-Engravers' Union

(By GEO. C. KRANTZ, Secretary)

Photo-Engravers' Union, Local No. 8, is requesting organized labor and its friends to advise parents, teachers and students of the unfair attitude taken by editors and their staffs in having photo-engraving work for college and high school annuals done in non-union shops.

This is a direct affront to organized labor. The union deserves the support and recognition of all those connected with educational institutions. Labor has always fought in the front lines for better educational institutions and protection for teachers, and against those wishing any curtailment of educational advantages.

When ordering photo-engraving ask to have the I.P.E.U. label stamped on the block of the cut to assure yourself that it was union made.

If poets are born their ancestors should be held responsible.

OFFICIAL BALLOT

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Election of Officers, January 29, 1937

NOTICE—Vote for the exact number to be elected for each office or the ballot will be null and void. (Constitution Art. VI, Sec. 3.)

Polls open from 7:15 p. m. to 9 p. m.

PRESIDENT

(Vote for One)

John F. Shelley
Bakery Wagon Drivers
William H. Urmy
Electrical Workers No. 6

VICE-PRESIDENT

(Vote for One)

Ernest Lotti
Chauffeurs No. 265
Lawrence Palacios
Laundry Workers No. 26
Henry Schmidt
Longshoremen No. 38-79

SECRETARY-

TREASURER

(Vote for One)

L. Goldblatt
Warehousemen No. 38-44
John A. O'Connell
Teamsters No. 85

EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE

(Vote for Thirteen)

Harry Bridges
Longshoremen No. 38-79
John C. Daly
Letter Carriers
Warren G. Denton
Warehousemen No. 38-44

Mary Everson

Waitresses

Dennis J. Hogan

Web Pressmen

Harry Hook

Machinists No. 68

V. Jaffe

Cleaners and Dyers

George G. Kidwell

Bakery Wagon Drivers

Clarence H. King

Musicians No. 6

Carmen Lucia

Millinery Workers

J. Maguire

Civil Service Janitors

John Metcalf

Molders No. 164

C. T. McDonough

Cooks No. 44

John McKelvey

Walters and Dairy Lunchmen

Edward McLaughlin

Teamsters No. 85

Joseph McManus

Chauffeurs No. 265

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(Continued)

C. E. McGovern
Laborers No. 261
Frank O'Brien
Retail Shoe Clerks
Patrick O'Brien
Brewery Workmen No. 7
Al Riddell
Operating Engineers No. 64
Dorothy Ring
Laundry Workers No. 26
Robert Scott
Street Carmen, Division 1004
Lester D. Smith
Auto Mechanics No. 1305
William Speers
Operating Engineers No. 64
Gordon Stein
Fur Workers
William H. Urmy
Electrical Workers No. 6
Edward D. Vandeleur
Street Carmen, Division 518
Fred West
Window Cleaners
Fred Wettstein
Milk Wagon Drivers
L. D. Wilson
Electrical Workers No. 537

ORGANIZING

COMMITTEE

(Vote for Nine)

Sonia Baltrum
United Textile Workers
Rene Battaglini
Cooks No. 44
Hugh Bell
Garage Employees
Jere Callahan
Filling Station Employees
Joe Figone
Musicians No. 6
Marguerite Finkenbinder
Waitresses No. 48
L. Goldblatt
Warehousemen No. 38-44
John Holmes
Operating Engineers No. 64
Stanley Lavelle
Civil Service Janitors No. 66
Thomas Miller
Street Carmen, Division 518
C. E. McGovern
Laborers No. 261
E. Rainbow
Boilermakers No. 6

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

(Continued)

Thomas Rotell
Molders No. 164
John F. Shelley
Bakery Wagon Drivers
J. H. Stern
Marine Firemen
LAW & LEGISLATIVE
COMMITTEE
(Vote for Seven)
Emil G. Buehrer
Cooks No. 44
Henry Heidelberg
Typographical
George S. Hollis
Typographical
James E. Hopkins
Teamsters No. 85
Sam Jaye
Miscellaneous Employees 110

George G. Kidwell
Bakery Wagon Drivers
Clarence H. King
Musicians No. 6
Alvin Kullberg
Longshoremen No. 38-79
Lillian Olney
Federation of Teachers

DIRECTORS

LABOR CLARION

(Vote for Five)

Arthur Elston
Chauffeurs No. 265
Charles Fonda
Warehousemen No. 38-44
John Graybiel
Federation of Teachers
H. Manning
Civil Service Janitors No. 66
George S. Hollis
Typographical
Walter Otto
Retail Delivery Drivers
John A. O'Connell
Teamsters No. 85
Clifton Reynolds
Operating Engineers No. 64
J. D. Schomaker
Longshoremen No. 38-79
Fred Wettstein
Milk Wagon Drivers
George Wilson
Newspaper Guild
M. F. Wormuth
Street Carmen, Division 518

Furniture Workers

Reviewing the history of the Furniture Workers' strike in Los Angeles, Ernest Marsh, business agent, makes some observations which may prove of interest, particularly regarding one of the firms having a branch in the southern city and whose employees are on strike in San Francisco and have maintained such a solid front. Mr. Marsh says:

"After five months the majority of furniture companies signed agreements with the union covering their woodworking departments and only eleven factories persist in fighting organized labor.

Old Story of Strikebreakers

"The strike was called purely on the question of wages and conditions. The unfair factories for many months imported strikebreakers from the South and Middle West, and at that time paid strike wages to these misguided workers. But eventually they returned to the practice of paying wages lower than in any other furniture center in the United States. Prevailing wages in the 'scab' factories, even today, with a definite return to better conditions throughout the country, are incredibly low, and begin at 18 cents an hour.

"As has been said, a majority of furniture factories in the Los Angeles area now have agreements with Furniture Workers' Union No. 1561 and Local No. 15 of the Upholsterers' International Union. However, last October, when these two unions renewed their agreements with the majority of factories, the one large factory to refuse collective bargaining and any improvement in working conditions was the Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company in Inglewood. The Kroehler Company has branches in many parts of the United States, and a simultaneous strike was called in various cities, including San Francisco and Inglewood.

"The Kroehler Company has been famous, or rather infamous, throughout the United States for subjecting its workers to the most vicious type of

speed-up, as well as paying wages that are unbelievably low. This is in spite of the fact that Kroehler charges exceptionally high prices for his furniture. Many of the Kroehler workers were making as low as \$9 a week for skilled work, which in other Pacific coast factories would have paid \$25 to \$35 a week."

Marsh states that the Kroehler strike completely paralyzed the Pacific coast branches and, continuing, says that there are over forty furniture manufacturers in Los Angeles that have signed union agreements, are paying fair wages and maintaining the forty-hour week. Members of union labor in San Francisco will not fail to remember that products of the Kroehler Company are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Labor Council.

Tomorrow Is the Date

Millions will dance tomorrow night so thousands of crippled children may walk again. The occasion will be the many gatherings throughout the nation in honor of President Roosevelt's birthday, the proceeds from which will be devoted to the fight against infantile paralysis and other like worthy causes in the medical field.

In San Francisco the celebration will be held in the Civic Auditorium, where dance bands with national reputations will combine their talents to add to the various entertainment features. Orchestra leaders who will bring their famous players include Griff Williams from the Mark Hopkins Hotel, Bernie Cummins from the Palace, Al Lyons from the Sir Francis Drake, Eddie Fitzpatrick from the St. Francis and Henry Drake from the Fairmont. There will also be vaudeville acts, a chorus of twenty-four and a group of forty children in a patriotic spectacle. The various gatherings over the country tomorrow evening will receive a special radio message from President Roosevelt.

A NECESSARY STUDY

The American Federation of Labor is on record as asking the federal government to create a commission to study plans to expand the social security program to include compensation and medical care for sickness.

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LOW EVERY DAY
SHELF PRICES

Mooney Case Report

George T. Davis, one of the attorneys for Tom Mooney in the habeas corpus proceedings now pending before the California Supreme Court, has filed with the referee, for transmission to the court, the charges and proposed findings of fact in behalf of his client. They are summarized from the twenty volumes of transcript taken during the recent hearing before the referee. The deputy attorney general, William F. Cleary, appearing for the state, also has filed his analysis of the testimony, which consists of 290 pages. Attorney Davis believes the court will render an opinion within thirty days following filing of the findings of the referee, which latter are expected to be given to the court next week. Among the twenty-five findings of fact asked for by Mooney's attorneys are:

"That Frank C. Oxman, John McDonald and Nellie and Sadie Edeau were the only witnesses during the original trial whose testimony referred to Mooney. That these four principal witnesses not only testified falsely but actually perjured themselves.

"That Charles M. Fickert, district attorney, his assistants and certain members of the police department knew these witnesses testified falsely and actually conspired to produce false testimony against Mooney.

"That Mr. Fickert, his assistants and certain police officers suppressed and destroyed evidence which would have been favorable to Mooney had such evidence been known.

Says Report Destroyed

"That Mr. Fickert had and destroyed a detective's report covering Mooney's activities for three weeks before the bombing; on the day of the bombing, July 22, 1916; and five days after the bombing until he was arrested, July 27. That this destroyed report showed Mooney was on the roof of the Eilers Building, a mile away from Steuart and Market streets, where the bomb exploded."

Maritime Commission Opens Hearings On Cancellation of Mail Contracts

First moves to terminate existing ocean mail contracts with steamship lines and substitute for them direct subsidies from the federal government were made when the Maritime Commission announced that it would begin conferences with ship owners this week.

The action was taken under the terms of the Copeland law passed by the last Congress, providing that ocean mail contracts, through which the government aided shippers of this country in their competition with foreign shippers, must be canceled.

"In place of the canceled contracts," says the "Capitol Daily," of Washington, D. C., "the Maritime Commission will provide construction and operating subsidies to enable private shippers to build up a merchant marine which can compete successfully with foreign vessels, and at the same time provide an adequate 'back log' of modern vessels for use in time of war as transports of men and munitions."

The first conference, the commission announced, will be with the Oceanic and Oriental Navigation Company, which holds contracts on ocean mail routes between Los Angeles and Australia and New Zealand, and between San Francisco and China and Japan.

BUILDING INCREASE

Contrary to the usual seasonal movement, the trend of building activity showed a rise in December, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced last week. The value of building permits issued in December was 8 per cent greater than in November. As compared with December, 1935, the aggregate value of all building permits issued last month was up by 44 per cent.

Seamen's Discharge Book

C. W. Sanders, an official of the bureau of marine inspection and navigation, arrived in San Francisco this week to supervise the issuance of the "continuous discharge book" and "certificates" for seamen, under provisions of the Copeland act.

As is well known in maritime circles, wide discussion has taken place over the merits of these books and certificates, and strenuous opposition to enforcement of the particular provision of the law under which they are issued has been voiced by many union workers. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific, with which West Coast sailors are affiliated, is among the latter. Fear is expressed that the "fink books," as they are termed, will operate for blacklisting against workers who have been active in union organization, also against older members in the craft.

Sanders has stated since arrival here that in his opinion such fears are unfounded and that the book specifically prohibits an officer from entering any remarks concerning its owner's character or ability, in contrast to the old book, which provided space for remarks by the captain on these subjects. He defends the book's advantages by saying that it will enable the government as well as the ship's master to judge of the ability of an applicant, and further that it has been a practice for seamen to sell their books or loan them to others who have either not owned one or who have had the books revoked; that in the port of New York alone 4500 such fraudulent books were found last year.

Some doubt has been expressed as to the efficacy of the disputed provisions of the law, in that they can be evaded by unscrupulous persons, and news dispatches this week state that Senator Copeland, author of the original measure, has introduced certain clarifying and strengthening amendments, the exact nature of which is not at present available.

I. L. G. W. U. Notes

There will be a meeting of the executive board of the Pacific Coast Federation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union this coming Saturday and Sunday, January 30 and 31, for the purpose of discussing proposals and recommendations to be submitted to manufacturers in the ladies' garment industry when the present agreements expire in June.

A general membership meeting to welcome the executive of the Pacific Coast Federation will be held Saturday morning, January 30, at 11 o'clock. Reports from Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco will be given by leaders of the various centers. The meeting will be open to members of the I. L. G. W. U. locals and interested friends in the labor movement.

The San Francisco Joint Board will hold its third annual ball Saturday, February 6, at the Trianon ballroom, Sutter street and Van Ness avenue. There will be excellent music and entertainment. Friends and fellow unionists are invited.

Miss Jennie Matyas announces a signal victory for the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in an injunction issued this week by Judge Trabucco restraining a clothing manufacturer from employing non-union workers.

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Near 20th Street

The Advance Cloak and Suit Company, with a signed contract with the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to employ its members exclusively, recently removed its plant to San Luis Obispo, where non-union workers were said to have been employed at wages of approximately \$8 a week for extremely long working hours.

The union sued for an injunction to prevent the hiring of non-union workers in violation of contract, and Judge Trabucco granted the order.

A similar case in New York recently resulted in a court ruling which upheld such contracts and an order that the manufacturer return his plant to New York and reinstate his former employees.

Grunow Products Fair

A few weeks ago the Labor Clarion, together with other labor publications, called attention to the struggle between the General Household Utilities Company of Chicago, manufacturers of Grunow radios and refrigerators, and the International Association of Machinists.

Word now comes from the latter organization, and from the Metal Trades Council of Chicago, that the controversy has been amicably settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

"We have every confidence that our future relations with this company will be pleasant and that we have established a very satisfactory working agreement between our union and the company," says a communication from Julius J. Uhlmann, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Metal Trades Council.

Unions are asked to give Grunow products their indorsement and to remove them from "We Don't Patronize" lists.

LETTER CARRIERS No. 214

The following officers were elected and installed into office January 8, 1937: President, Alfred J. Fiorese; vice-president, Arthur Klein; recording secretary, William H. Shea; financial secretary, John A. Foppiano; treasurer, Daniel R. Sullivan; M. B. A. collector, Ralph Vossbrink; national sick, Porter Finney; trustee, Nate Cohen; sergeant-at-arms, Edward Boyle; delegates to Labor Council, Edward Boyle, Porter Finney, Ray Marino, Jack Sullivan, John C. Daly, John C. Daly, Jr., and Fauntleroy Riley; delegates to Service Relation Council, Edward Boyle, Elmer Watson and Peter Morbello.

GOOD FOOD

Enjoy It Day or Night

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70 4TH ST., Between Mission and Market

ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE
OUR OWN BAKERY

Label Section Election

Nominations for the ensuing year were made at the last meeting of the Union Label Section of San Francisco. S. S. King of the Upholsterers' Union, who has served the past year in the office of president, declined nomination for re-election, following which the incumbent vice-president, Neil Wallace of Window Cleaners No. 44, was nominated, without opposition.

Other unopposed candidates will be: For vice-president, Daniel Braimes, Teamsters No. 85; secretary-treasurer, Thomas A. Rotell, Molders No. 164; sergeant-at-arms, Clifton Reynolds, Operating Engineers No. 64.

For trustees, with three to be elected, the nominees are: R. R. Miller, Miscellaneous Employees; Bert Moss, Garage Employees; C. E. Weatherald, Barbers; Peter A. Andrade, Teamsters No. 85; J. A. Ritchie, Boilermakers, and K. Palmer, Miscellaneous Employees. For the agitation committee (three), nominees are H. I. Christie, Mailers; J. C. Willis, Pile Drivers; B. A. Brundage, Bill Posters and Billers, and J. Plasmier, Electrical Workers No. 202.

Election and installation of officers will be held at the regular meeting of the Section on Wednesday evening of next week, at which time also the delegates and their guests will be served refreshments in one of the banquet halls of the Labor Temple.

Installation of officers of the Women's Auxiliary to the Union Label Section took place last Tuesday evening, under the direction of Neil Wallace, and with Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council representing that body. New officials are: Mesdames Schuler, Brundage, Rodgers, Parker, West, Dorsie, Mulligan, Helen Petersen, Weatherald, Snider, Spalding, Marie Petersen, Scott, Williams and Jorgensen.



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The only Genuine Union Shoe Label

Union Label Shoes
At BENDER'S
\$4.00—Work or Dress Shoes—\$6.50
UNION CLERKS
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Announcing a New and Complete Line of

CAN'T BUST 'EM

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Work Clothing

Pre-Shrunk Blue Bib O'alls, \$1.75

Frisco Jeans, \$1.95

Carpenters' O'alls, \$2.25

Painters' O'alls, \$1.75

Express Strip O'alls, \$1.75

Market at Fifth

HALE'S BASEMENT

Sutter 8000

Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The hearts of a multitude of printers in California and elsewhere were saddened last week when an Associated Press dispatch from San Jose announced the death of Charles J. ("Easy Pickin's") Stewart in that city. Stewart, a native of Canada and who was 64, suffered a heart attack and died in an ambulance en route to a hospital. He had traveled extensively in his younger days and was quite well known in printing circles in almost every hamlet, town and metropolitan area on the Pacific Coast. His death takes from the ranks of printers a rare but most likeable character, indeed. It creates a vacancy that may never be filled by one of its like. Few believe there can ever be another "Easy Pickin's" Stewart. His funeral services were in San Jose last Saturday. He was buried in the plot of San Jose Typographical Union in Oak Hill Memorial Park, near San Jose.

Typographical Union seed sown in California in 1886 and 1887 surely fell on fertile soil. Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 observed its fiftieth anniversary last June, Fresno Typographical Union did the same thing in a big way last November, and now comes San Diego Typographical Union with the announcement that it is planning to celebrate its golden jubilee next month. This union is an almost airtight and solid organization. Virtually every competent journeyman printer in its jurisdiction is included in its membership. Notwith-

standing it will have reached its fiftieth milestone next month it is still a lusty and progressive youngster as witness: It recently concluded negotiations with the newspaper publishers of San Diego for a two-year contract calling for an increase in wages of 50 cents a day, which fact may figure as a minor motif in next month's celebration. Paul Fertig, former member of Typographical Union No. 21, is vice-president of San Diego Union.

Now that we are duly and properly registered, we can concentrate our efforts on the campaign for the repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance. While it is true we have approximately five full weeks in which to make an intensive canvass for votes sufficient in number to insure the success of the campaign, let us not procrastinate in getting to our work and put off until the last moment what should be done today. Begin the agitation now by getting the pledge of every voter you know to support the proposition, and keep at it until the polls are closed at the end of election day!

The following is reproduced from the February (1936) issue of the "Typographical Journal" for the benefit of those members of the union who are inexperienced in the preparation of income tax statements to be filed with the internal revenue department:

"Under a ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau during the Harding administration sums paid as dues to a labor union, which it was necessary to pay in order to retain membership, were deductible from gross income in computing federal income tax. During the past year this ruling has been modified by the department, and that portion of the assessment paid by members of the International Typographical Union which goes to the mortuary fund is not deductible. During the calendar year 1935 one-eighth of the total sum collected as pension and mortuary assessments went to the mortuary fund of the International Typographical Union. The same reasoning would make local union assessments for the payment of local mortuary benefits non-deductible. On the other hand, all special assessments for unemployment relief and all dues and assessments paid for the maintenance of local typographical unions are properly deductible. Since the average member of the International Typographical Union paid less than \$6 into the mortuary fund in the year 1935, the ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau will not very seriously affect the federal income tax paid by our members. Members are entitled to deduct all international and local dues and assessments except mortuary assessments."

Patronize the firms that display the union label and advertise them to your friends.

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Asmussen - - - - - Secretary

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL
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Federation Membership Shows Rapid Increase

The successful organization activities of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions during the past three years, and especially during the last four months of 1936, are revealed in the following statement by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor:

"The average membership of the unions chartered by the A. F. of L. for September, October, November and December, 1936, shows an increase of 225,352 members over the same months of the last fiscal year.

"The A. F. of L. membership for December, 1936, is 3,675,580 over the membership for the year ending August 31, 1933.

"The American Federation of Labor issued more charters for December, 1936, than were issued in any one month since August, 1934."

'Battle Hymn' Premiere

The widely heralded bigger and better program for 1937 of the San Francisco Federal Theater Project will have an auspicious premiere Thursday night, January 28, when it presents the epic historical drama, "Battle Hymn," at the Columbia. It will get away to a good start. The entire house is practically sold out for the first night and the heaviest advance reservation list for the remainder of the run is piling up, it was reported at the theater.

"Battle Hymn" will test the talents of approximately 100 actors. The costuming department has been at work for many weeks turning out the required authentic habiliments of statesmen, plainmen, soldiers, frontiersmen and women of the '50s.

The play is by Michael Gold and Michael Blankfort. It is built around the stirring times when John Brown moved to Kansas and there with his fighting family became the center of strife that eventually culminated in the Civil War.

Gilmore Brown of the regional advisory staff, and head of the Pasadena Community Players, pronounced the production the most finished he has seen done by any of the Federal Theater Projects.

Johnson's a Real Union Store

There is one thing you union men will not see when you patronize this store. That is a lot of scab brands on the shelves. All Furnishings, Hats and Clothing bear the Union Label, except in a few remote cases where that particular part of the industry has not even one member. For instance, the sweaters have no labels because there is not a single knitter in the United States that is organized. There is room for some wide-awake knitter to cash in on the waiting demand for a union label knit garment. Johnson's new location is at 2490 Mission Street, San Francisco.—Adv.

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The Town Famous De Luxe Chicken or Steak Dinner—Daily, 55c; Sundays and Holidays, 70c
Served Daily, 4 to 9:30 P. M.
Sundays and Holidays, 2 to 9:30 P. M.
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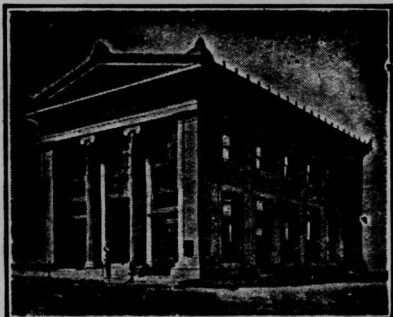
Daily, except Sundays and Holidays.

Boats leave Foot of Broadway, Oakland, 9:15 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:40 p.m., 4:20 p.m. and 6:15 p.m.

Boats leave Foot of Mission St., San Francisco, 8:25 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 1:50 p.m., 3:30 p.m. and 5:20 p.m.

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Mission Branch

Member Federal Reserve System

SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. has failed to comply with the law for publishing a monthly financial statement in the "Typographical Journal" since September, 1935. Neither has he furnished M. T. D. U. unions with a monthly financial statement since July, 1936. Apparently, in the eyes of the M. T. D. U. officers, it's nobody's business but theirs regarding the status of the financial condition of the M. T. D. U. treasury, even though some 2000 members are paying per capita into it. The question has been asked, "Why doesn't the president of the M. T. D. U. instruct the secretary-treasurer to comply with the law governing the publishing of said statement in the 'Typographical Journal'?" While one guess may be as good as another, the fact remains that the president of the M. T. D. U., when he was secretary-treasurer, also failed for many months to publish such a statement as the law required he should do, and that he declined to give a public statement for his failure to do so. Therefore it would appear that for the president to demand that the secretary-treasurer follow the law in the matter of a monthly financial statement would be a case of "the pot calling the kettle black." From an M. T. D. U. union comes the report that the M. T. D. U. officers suffer an attack of "cold feet" at the thought of letting the I. T. U. membership learn the real state of M. T. D. U. finances. For the year ending July, 1936, services and expenses of M. T. D. U. officers totaled \$3680.43, and for the same period receipts amounted to \$6088.55. The 1935 convention cost \$1740. The cost of the 1936 convention and services and expenses of M. T. D. U. officers since July, 1936, so far as the membership may know—and some of whom are anxious to learn—may be classed among other mysteries connected with the peculiar notions of what M. T. D. U. officers consider the form of government should be for the working mailers.

The condition of Thomas F. Burke is reported as being much improved. He expects to resume work the coming week.

Sympathy is extended ex-President Edward P. Garrigan in the recent death of his mother.

W.P.A. Administrator Foresees Gloomy Future on Employment

Appearing before the House appropriations committee on relief problems, during which he revealed plans to reduce W.P.A. rolls by 600,000 in the next four months, Administrator Harry L. Hopkins also revealed as his opinion that there is a gloomy future ahead for America as far as unemployment is concerned. Even at the return to 1929 prosperity heights, he forecast 6,500,000 to 7,500,000 would be out of work.

"The relief problem will continue to be serious," he said, "because under our economic system un-

employment is inevitable." Employment in private industry has lagged behind production increases, he asserted, mainly because work hours have increased seven hours a week on an average. He said many employers have increased production without increasing employment.

AGREEMENT WITH CANDY FIRMS

Secretary Theodore Lindquist of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union No. 24 has announced the signing of two agreements with firms in the candy manufacturing industry. Both agreements provide for increased wages, one being with the Pacific Coast Candy Company and affecting eighty-five workers, and a second with the Euclid Candy Company, where the employees number 185 men and women.

COMMONWEALTH CLUB POLL

That high school and college teachers—but not grammar school teachers—should be free to discuss in the classroom, without advocacy, such doctrines as fascism, communism, socialism, capitalism, and public and private ownership of utilities, was the decision of the Commonwealth Club of California in a membership poll. The club also voted that college teachers should be free in the classroom "to express their personal opinions (not amounting to advocacy)" on such questions.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

During the past week the following members of union labor have answered the final summons: William J. Norton, Street Carmen, Division 518; Cassius E. Lamburth, Pile Drivers No. 34; John T. Hansell, Bookbinders No. 31; Christopher Kearse, Machinists No. 68; Edward P. Maher, Street Carmen, Division 1004; Harold F. Lehmann, Newspaper Guild; Louie Bobkiewicz, Millmen No. 42; John J. Wraa, Brewery Workers No. 7; Edward M. Henry, Waiters No. 30; Nicholas Bacher, Bakers No. 24; Michael J. Scully, Trackmen No. 687; George P. Lawlor, Street Carmen, Division 518; Elmer L. Clinton, Building Material Drivers No. 216.

Council Election Tonight

The annual election of officers and committeemen of the San Francisco Labor Council will be held tonight (Friday). In another column of this issue will be found the official ticket, carrying the names of all candidates to be voted upon. The polls will be opened at 7:15 p. m. and will close at 9 p. m. The balloting will be in the basement of the Labor Temple.

REDLICK-NEWMAN COMPANY

Complete Home Furnishers
ON EASY TERMS
17TH and MISSION STREETS

Optical Workers

Officers of the local Optical Workers' Union complain that despite the terms of the settlement of their recent strike several of their members have been discharged and preference given to non-union men.

Complaint also is made against the activities of the American Optical Company, one of the two companies accused by a resolution adopted by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor of having a "practical monopoly" in furnishing glass used by opticians throughout the country. These concerns also are accused of interfering with the rights of workers in the industry to collective bargaining and of preventing retail merchants from dealing collectively with the unions.

The convention decided to present to the Federal Trade Commission evidence of the monopoly maintained by the two companies and of their alleged "conspiracy" to interfere with the rights of workers.

The local union officials state that one company in San Francisco has discharged four of its members and retained in its employ those who remained at work during the strike.

SOUVENIR STAMP FOR BRIDGE

Announcement is made that the government will be asked to issue special souvenir coins and postage stamps commemorating the completion of the great Golden Gate Bridge here next May. An interesting postal cachet will also be released at the time of the bridge opening.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, January 22, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Bargemen, J. Sutherland; Bookbinders, Fred Dettmering, Joseph Goncalves, Loyal Blinco, Ella Wunderlich, Loretta Kane; Butchers 508, J. Fallon, Joe Tonino; Cooks 44, Emil G. Buehrer vice Steve Harris; Letter Carriers, Edward Boyle, Porter Finney, Ray Marino, Fauntleroy Riley, Jack Sullivan, John C. Daly, John C. Daly, Jr.; Pharmacists, Thomas Garvin; Ship Fitters No. 9, Andrew Chioino; Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen, A. C. Armstrong, Harry Dennis, Hugo Ernst, Joe Iacona, George March, John McKelvey, Fred Oestrich, Joe Piccini, Harvey Towne, Sanford Williams; Water Workers, George Bauer, Joseph Strong.

Communications—Filed: Minutes, Building Trades Council. Congressman Richard J. Welch, acknowledging receipt of Council's resolution dealing with ship subsidies and thanking Council for information and views. Alaska Cannery Workers, copy of letter addressed to cannery operators relative to working conditions.

Referred to Labor Council Hall Association: From Elevator Operators and Starters 117, relative to two elevator operators employed, claimed by them as chartered under Building Service Employees.

Referred to Executive Committee: Agreement of Street Carmen, Division 1004, with Market Street Railway Company. Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24, Latin Unit agreement. Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers, requesting that Messrs. Canepa and Stanton, and manager of St. Francis Yacht Club be requested to attend next

meeting of committee. Letter from Photo-Engravers inclosing weekly contribution to Maritime Federation relief fund. Letters transmitting contribution to Committee for Repeal of Anti-Picketing Ordinance: Operating Engineers No. 64, \$160; Building Service Employees No. 87, \$200; Laborers No. 261, \$500; Mailers, \$20; Capmakers, \$15, and levied assessment of 25 cents a member; Sheet Metal Workers, \$25; Longshoremen No. 38-79, \$100; Lumber Clerks, \$15; Joint Board of Ladies' Garment Workers, \$50; Elevator Operators No. 117, \$10; Elevator Constructors, \$100; Window Cleaners, \$100. Contributions from outside unions to Mooney Appeal Fund amounting to \$95.

Referred to Secretary: From Trackmen's Union, relative to adjustment in wage scale. Invitation to attend installation of Union Label Section. Central Labor Union of Los Angeles, relative to boycott against O'Keefe & Merritt Company, unfair manufacturers of electric heaters and ranges.

Referred to Officers and Delegate Stern of Marine Firemen: Resolution of Marine Firemen, relative to unlawful activities on the part of imported strikebreakers and anti-labor recruits of Lee J. Holman, for investigation and prosecution.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of two wage scales and agreements of Operating Engineers No. 64, one with the laundry industry and another with the bakery industry. Recommended a donation of \$100 to the campaign for celebration of the President's Birthday. Recommended that the Council declare its intention to boycott the Superior Curtain Laundry. Recommended that the Council indorse the application for financial assistance sent out by the United Textile Workers (Bag Workers), and asking unions to respond as speedily as possible.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee received no information since its last report relative to proceedings for disbarment of Attorney Leo Gallagher, and holds matter in abeyance. Recommended that Council defer further consideration of resolution of Marine Firemen, and advises all trade unionists to use their best thought and endeavors to heal the present breach in the American Federation of Labor. Recommended that committee hold a public hearing on such charter amendments as may be of interest to organized labor, and that first hearing be on the police pension amendment, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in office of Labor Council; James L. Quigley

to speak in favor and Ralph Nelson of the City Employees' Retirement System to speak against said measure. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Civil Service Janitors donated \$30 to maritime relief. Electrical Workers No. 151 levied an assessment of \$2 a member for maritime relief. Painters No. 1158 donated \$300. Joint Council of Teamsters donated \$500 to maritime relief. Boot and Shoemakers donated \$25 for relief; signed agreement for shoe shiners in shops. Laundry Workers donated \$200 for anti-picketing repeal, and have assisted injured members before the Industrial Accident Commission. Auto Mechanics No. 1305 are donating \$10 a week to waterfront unions, and are paying for pickets. Cleaners and Dyers donated \$100 to maritime unions and \$25 to Committee for Repeal of Anti-Picketing Law. Laborers have a successful hiring hall; and have a diversified membership, scale ranging from \$6 to \$45 a day. Longshoremen express their thanks and gratitude to all assisting in the present strike; amount of donations received in present strike is \$61,000; auto mechanics have contributed a man to repair cars used; latest offer concerns the six-hour day; employers want union to furnish gangs for a two-hour shift, thus seeking to force the eight-hour day back on men; men want the present agreement, with preference in employment; they refute employers' statement that men earn \$208 a month, the majority earning \$145 to \$148. Street Carmen, Division 1004, donated \$300 to anti-picketing campaign, and contributed \$1800 to maritime unions on strike, and will continue. Chauffeurs are negotiating with sedan service operators for \$5 a day and a forty-hour week. Boilermakers are conferring with employers, through the Metal Trades Council; have organized the Reese Blowpipe Company, forty-hour week and \$1 per hour; have difficulty with certified welders, who are a dual organization. Boot and Shoe Workers are still negotiating with factory owners; making progress. Marine Cooks and Stewards have concluded conferences, with no satisfaction, and will stay out for the eight-hour day. Optical Workers have difficulty with one store in the city. United Textile Workers are still on strike and will stay out until terms are met.

Committee for Repeal of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance—Made a progressive report, through its secretary, Brother Clarence King, and stated that the campaign can now proceed, as the date of the election has been set. The contributions to the campaign fund are coming in at a satisfactory rate, and the prospects are that sufficient money will come in to enable the committee to plan its campaign work effectively.

Nominations of Officers—Nominations were completed and the following changes and additions were made in the list of nominees. President—Additional nominee: William H. Urmey. Secretary-Treasurer—E. F. Dillon declined; nominations closed, and on motion re-opened and L. Goldblatt made an additional nominee. Executive Committee—Charles Crawford declined, and the following additional nominees were named: V. Jaffe, J. Maguire, C. T. McDonough, John McKelvey, Al Riddell, Dorothy Ring, Robert Scott, E. D. Vandeleur, Fred Wettstein. Organizing Committee—Additional nominees: Sonia Baltrum, Hugh Bell, Joe Figone, John Holmes, Stanley Lavelle, Thomas Miller, E. Rainbow, John F. Shelley, J. H. Stern. Law and Legislative Committee—Additional nominees: John Graybiel, Clifton Reynolds, H. Manning, J. D. Schomaker. Election to be held next Friday evening, from 7:15 to 9 o'clock.

New Business—Moved that Council make a donation to Mooney and Billings Appeal Fund. Motion referred to executive committee.

Receipts, \$3900.50; **expenditures**, \$476.14.

Adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

Fraternaly submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

UNION



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Special inducement
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UNION-MADE
Suits and Overcoats
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
McKesson, Langley & Michaels, 51 First.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.
Ritchie Engraving Company, 731 Thirteenth St., Oakland.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle).
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Appeal for Union Aid

"Spend Ten Minutes and Save a Job." The Bay bridge from San Francisco to Oakland has been completed and is in operation. The members of union labor of the San Francisco Bay district, who carefully saw to it that union men were employed in its construction at union scales of wages and under union conditions, can now direct their efforts toward giving their whole-hearted support to the 100 per cent union men employed on one of the oldest San Francisco Bay institutions—the ferry boats, says a member of one of the unions interested. He continues:

"The opening of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge has had an immediate and drastic effect on the pay loads of the auto ferries. This has caused a considerable curtailment of service, the withdrawal of boats, the elimination of trips. This in turn has caused the dismissal of a number of the employees and demotion in rank for others.

"Now that the second bridge is nearing completion, will the union men of the various districts about the Bay—yes, of the state—stand by idly and see these men deprived of the means of livelihood, the loss of their homes and the disruption of their families?

"We ferry employees do not think so! We are satisfied that once our position is made clear to you our appeal will not go unheeded—union labor will not allow that.

"Most union men operate an automobile either for business or pleasure, or both. If we can secure your support by patronage of the ferries in your trips across the Bay, going and returning, when on pleasure, and at least the return crossing after a hurried business trip, it will be of great assistance. The helping hand you extend in this way will go far toward keeping the ferry boats plying San Francisco Bay and will help some worthy brother union members in retaining their jobs, home and family life, which in turn means happiness and contentment and thankfulness to our supporters.

"If every union man lends his support the patronage will show a heartening increase in a short period, and with the further assistance of friends and neighbors, we know the boats will stay on the run, and our jobs be made secure. Unionism's bond will thus be strengthened. 'Spend ten minutes and save a job.'"

IRISH SOCIETIES' CONVENTION

Eneas Kane, for several years an active leader in patriotic, fraternal and civic groups in San Francisco and the Bay district, was unanimously elected president of the United Irish Societies and general chairman of the 1937 St. Patrick's Day convention, at the annual election meeting of delegates from one hundred Gaelic-American societies, clubs, auxiliaries and lodges. Other officers elected are: Vice-presidents, Mrs. Mary E. Lyness, Mrs. Mollie

Owens Callanan, P. J. Crowley, Michael McDonagh, George R. Reilly, M. J. Giles, Francis Lowe and Vincent Reilly; recording secretary, J. J. Taheny; financial secretary, Miss Agnes Tierney; treasurer, Daniel Dennehy. Weekly meetings of the convention are held every Sunday afternoon, in Irish-American auditorium, 454 Valencia street.

INVITATION TO UNIONS

The Producers-Consumers' Co-op, Inc., 678 Haight street, is extending an invitation to all labor unions in the city to investigate its enterprise. February 8, at 8 p. m., has been set as a special date for this purpose. The invitations to labor unions ask that an official delegate be appointed to inquire into the benefits of the co-operative enterprise, which operates a grocery store and also a buying club for the purchase of all sorts of commodities.

STREET CARMEN TO NEGOTIATE

Employees of the Market Street Railway have announced their intention to open negotiations, next week, for a new wage agreement. The union's committee consists of the following: Robert Scott, S. W. Douglas, A. E. England, Thomas L. Hutchins, E. A. Schivo, Michael Troy, W. R. Wyatt, E. E. Willson and Samuel Bedel.

Strike on Tugboats

A strike was called this week against the Ship-owners and Merchants' Tugboat Company ("Red Stack" tugboats) by the Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40 and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

Speaking for the Inlandboatmen, who represent the unlicensed personnel on the tugboats, C. W. Deal defined the main issues as being the eight-hour day, an increased wage and cash payment for overtime. Deal also stated that negotiations had been undertaken some three months ago, in the past two weeks were broken up following lack of any material progress, and on again being resumed were likewise unsuccessful.



January Events

Important opportunities to secure unusual values during inventory time. Many extra bargains in odd lots and clearance specials, too, in every department of this great home furnishing store.

LIBERAL TERMS and TRADE-IN ALLOWANCES on every purchase

Will Probe Modesto Cases

An investigation of the "Modesto Boys" case, in which eight maritime union men were sentenced to prison for alleged transportation of dynamite, will be investigated by a committee of the California State Assembly.

The Assembly voted the investigation, 46 to 26, after lobbyists had made vain attempts to kill the measure.

District Attorney Leslie Cleary of Stanislaus County, accused of subornation of perjury that doomed eight innocent men to prison, himself appeared before the Assembly in an effort to prevent the probe.

A committee of five, probably headed by Assemblyman Jack Tenney of Inglewood, who introduced the resolution, is expected to start hearings early in February.

The investigation comes as the result of a confession by James Scrudder, chief prosecution witness, that the defendants were framed and that he lied at the Modesto trial in 1935.

Edward Vandeleur, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, John O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and other prominent labor officials joined the fight in the Assembly to get the probe. Assistance was also rendered by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The victims of the frameup were convicted of malicious possession of dynamite after the 1935 tanker strike against the Standard Oil Company.

Many a store has a "closed" sign on it because it sold the goods of open-shoppers!

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Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Cooks' Union No. 44 at its business meeting on Thursday decided that it is not the function of the union to feed, clothe or shelter the unemployed; that this job has proved to be beyond the power of the union—it has even proved beyond the power of the organized charities, which in former times assumed this responsibility. Therefore, any members who are unemployed and needing relief are advised to apply to the proper authorities which have been set up by the government to deal with relief.

The following sums were voted by the union: \$25 to the Modesto defense, \$25 to King-Conner-Ramsay defense, \$10 to the striking Bag Workers and \$25 to the Saltillo-Ferrera deportation case. The secretary was instructed to forward a letter to the secretary of labor protesting the deportation of Saltillo and Ferrera, both of whom have had their home in Oakland for a number of years, and the only reason for deporting them is that they are active anti-Fascists.

A motion was adopted as follows: Members who are unemployed for a period of sixty consecutive days shall upon the payment of 50 cents per month, to cover all per capita tax, be maintained in good standing until they shall have regained employment. Members thus carried will retain all privileges of membership, including doctor and death benefit.

Bartenders' Union No. 41 was addressed by Judges Foley and Dunn on the question of the 4 o'clock closing law for restaurants where liquor is served. Judge Foley recently decided that the ordinance closing such restaurants is no longer in effect and he favors a new law such as is proposed by the bartenders. A letter was ordered sent to the Board of Supervisors asking that an ordinance be passed by the board which will set the closing hour for restaurants where liquor is served at 4 a. m. Local No. 41, at its meeting on January 25, decided to establish classes in parliamentary law and trade unionism. Brother Bourdeau will act as the instructor. Classes will begin Wednesday, February 3, and will continue weekly each Wednesday at 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. All members

are asked to make an effort to attend one or both sessions.

At the last business meeting of the executive board of Waiters' Union No. 30 it was decided that the districts of the incoming business agents should be rearranged. Taylor street will be the dividing line east and west, one agent to take the west side of town and the other the east side.

In the matter of any chain houses needing adjustment the business agents will get together with the secretary and president to formulate what action shall be taken.

It was also decided that the business agents turn in all jobs to the office, to be given out from there, and no man shall be sent to work without a job slip.

At its last regular meeting Local No. 30 contributed \$25 to the striking Bag Workers, \$10 to the Modesto defense and \$10 to the King-Conner-Ramsay defense.

The Joint Board requests that all friends of organized labor refrain from using any tavern where women are serving drinks behind the bar. Such houses are unfair to the Bartenders' Union.

Remember to stay out of Foster's, Clinton's, the White Log Coffee Shops, and the Roosevelt, on Fifth street at Mission. They are all on the unfair list, and strictly non-union.

BEGIN SERVING SENTENCE

Earl King, E. G. Ramsay and Frank Conner have been taken to San Quentin to serve sentences imposed upon them following their trial in Alameda County. They are members of the maritime unions and have received loyal support, both morally and financially, from brother members in the labor movement who are convinced that they were victims of a "frame-up." Notice of intention to file appeals in their behalf has been given.

Agitation for union-made goods will find its compensation in your pay envelope!

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Steel Workers Ask Voice in Establishing Working Conditions

Union steel workers of two states have sent a letter to President Roosevelt, to Congress, to the Supreme Court and the N.L.R.B. demanding that they be given a share in determining their wages, hours and working conditions.

The letter issued from a convention of delegates claiming to represent thirty-two union lodges of 100,000 steel and fabricating plant employees affiliated with the Committee on Industrial Organization in Milwaukee, Chicago, Waukegan, Chicago Heights, Gary and Indiana Harbor.

Calling the steel mills employee representative plan "a device of, by and for the industry itself," the letter said: "We, together with the owners of this industry, shall have the say as to how many hours of labor per day we shall perform, what our compensation shall be and under what conditions we shall work."



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Repeal Anti-Picketing Ordinance

The proposition for repeal of this obnoxious legislation will be on the ballot at the coming

SPECIAL ELECTION MARCH 9th

Every member of Organized Labor should do his duty by casting a vote for repeal.

Vote "Yes" on Repeal

GENERAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

FOR REPEAL OF ANTI-PICKETING ORDINANCE

1095 Market St. - Room 410

Telephone Market 8712